The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,026.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.)

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	58 0
including postage.... „	77 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As." per
One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALTON—September 8th, at Kurrachee, Diana Janie, the beloved wife of H. Izaak Walton, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days:—

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,020 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

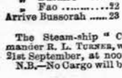
Up.		Down	
	Sep.		Sep. Oct.
Leave Bombay ...	7 & 21	Leave Bussorah	25 & 9
„ Kurrachee ...	11 25	„ Fao	29 9
„ Gwadur	13 29	„ Bushire	2 11
„ Muscat	15 29 / Oct.	„ Linga	4 13 / Oct.
„ B. Abbas ...	17 1	„ B. Abbas	14 15
„ Linga	18 2	„ Muscat	16 17
„ Bushire ...	21 5	„ Gwadur	5 19
„ Fao	22 6	„ Kurrachee....	7 21
Arrive Bussorah	28 7	Arrive Bombay	19 24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Tuxen, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer on the 25th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class...	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class...	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Will leave positively on the 17th instant; last receiving day 16th instant.

THE full-powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE "NYANZA," 560 tons register, will sail on or about the 25th September. For Freight or Passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Warwick.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of the concerned, at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, at noon, the HULL of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying in the harbour of Kurrachee.

Inventory of Stores can be had from Messrs. McIVER and Co.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited.)

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in Egypt.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s., 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Coffier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made pill in the kingdom; a mercurial purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CROUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of the Company has been OPENED at MARINE STREET, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of this Estate, I do order that the Creditors of said Firm and of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE individually do send in the particulars of their said Claims to the said Trustees at their Office, No. 24 Rampart Row, within the Fort, on or before MONDAY the 28th day of September next, and that in default any and all such Creditors be excluded from any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are sent in and proved.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
70 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
29 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jeilalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order only) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell ready at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jabbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk.....18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Pallnall and Shakspere ..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf .....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „ ..... „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „ ..... „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyot's Leather Brace..... „	3	
Guyot's West End..... „	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12	„ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2	„ 7
The Prize Camboo Handkerchief ..... „	18	„ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14	„ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16	„ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10	„ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16	„ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6	„ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14	„ 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	8	„ 18
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2	„ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

			Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	.....	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	.....	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	.....	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	.....	5	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	.....	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each			4	0
TRAVELLING Suits			20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts			6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.			8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's			25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....			10	0
RUGS AND HIDES			16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"			2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these Luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McUABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, received per Steamer "GOLCONDA"—

Hams in Canvas at.....	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Bacon in cut	1 2	„
Cheese in cut.....	1 2	„

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars. J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S HOMŒPATHIC COCOA, in 1 lb. Cannister. J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR. J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, BY HUNTLEY & PALMER, in 1 to 2 lbs. tins. J. NEUBERG.

TEA—

Best choice Oopack Congou Tea	Rs. 10 per 7lb.	Box
„	1 8	1lb. Packet.
Superior choice Congou Pekoe Tea	„ 12	7lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	„ 2-8	1lb. Cannister.

No. 6 Humum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Iphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—PAPETI (Parsee New Years' Day) HOLIDAY, occurring on 22nd instant, the undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs. and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Those in not less quantities than ½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do nor provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.... „	25 „ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.... „	22 „ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.... „	18-8 „ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.... „	17 „ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.... „	15-8 „ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.... „	13-8
Sauterne, Gold capsule	do.... „	22

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21
Chablis, ditto	„	22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0 Rs.	19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „	17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0 „	14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Badeckeimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hochheimer, do	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry „	22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine.....	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine...	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee }		New		225 to 228
Broach... }				225 to 228
Dholleras... }				240 to 242
Bhownuggur }				
Veeravil...				210 to 218
Yingoria...				225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginaed				240 to 242
Khandeish ... }				215 to 218
Barsee ... }				

Ready sales .....125 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 10.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were of 4 per cents at Rs. 4-14 discount, and a large amount of 5 per cents of 1858-57, at Rs. 9-4 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold yesterday and to-day at Rs. 7-9 premium.

The following transactions were reported in Banks' and Joint Stock Co.'s shares.

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,746½ and 1,750.
National Bank shares at Rs. 1344.
Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 575.
Lending and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs 50.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 290 and 286.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 8th September, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		17,96,552	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 3,41,599 9 8			
Do. do. at Branches ,, 1,07,97,947 14 3		1,11,42,457	7 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.		3,29,24,611	3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,43,675	7 1
Sundries		6,54,428	13 10
	Rs...	6,93,61,726	0 6

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	92,13,092	3 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,64,552	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		1,17,64,518	13 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.		1,23,76,959	2 7
Dead Stock		9,46,171	6 10
Stamps		14,733	10 0
Balances with other Banks		2,80,081	11 9
Sundrie		6,24,007	4 9
	Rs...	3,95,84,116	4 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,27,26,651 15 6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches..... ,, 1,70,50,957 12 11			
		2,97,77,609	12 5
	Rs.	6,93,61,726	0 6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Campbell, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Smith, Major, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Fellowes, Captain, 8th Regiment, from Poona.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ketchen, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Tupper, Lieutenant, 2nd Queens, on duty, to Aden.
Smith, Major, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Fellowes, Captain, 8th Regiment, to Ahmedabad.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd September 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

21st Native Infantry.—Ensign H. F. Turnbull, 88th Foot, a Candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wind Subaltern, on probation, vice Stedman, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 21st August 1868.

1st Goorkha Regiment—Major J. S. Rawling, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Prior, who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th August 1868.

Major E. B. Clay, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Rawlins. Dated 25th August 1868.

Captain R. S. Hill, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Wing Officer, vice Clay. Dated 25th August 1868.

Lieutenant C. Mercer, 2nd Wind Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Hill. Dated 25th August 1868.

Captain W. S. Young, Staff Corps, doing duty with the 8th Native Infantry, is appointed Fort Adjutant of Chunar, vice Weld, appointed Commandant. Dated 26th August 1868.

Captain (Local Major) F. Etoson, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Gwalior, during the absence, on field service with his regiment, of Captain A. B. Morgan, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz :—

Lieutenant C. H. Reilly, "1st" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
do. M. R. West, "D" do. do.
do. W. A. Warren, "D" do. do.
do. T. R. Disney, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

These Officers are available for duty with Troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery, Horse Guards.

As the course of instruction commences on 1st January, they should arrive in England in December.

Captain H. Z. Darrah, Staff Corps, is attached for duty to the 45th Native Infantry, with effect from the 13th July 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both Officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

5th Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Knox ..... 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant O. Harison ..... 1st ,,

Lieutenant Harison will join the depot of his battalion at Shorncliffe, until further orders.

Lieutenant E. R. Ives, General List Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 30th Native Infantry, now between Delhi and Umballa, en-route to Rawul Pindee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 15	Haddington	Kelly	London, June 4.
	Malta	MacDonald	Cardiff, May 18.
	Governor Higginson (a)	Osborne	Bassorah, Aug. 27.
	Beatrice	Canlong	Zanzibar, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 15	Vanda	Lang	Singapore.
	Bacchante	McLeod	Calcutta.
	Madras (a)	Davies	Aden and Suez.
	India (a)	Templeton	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Heedee*, Bell, to Calcutta.
Ship *Golden City*, Jones, to Batavia.
Ship *Caroline*, ——, to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sargoff*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Northern Queen*, for Calcutta.
S. S. *Comoria*, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.—September 9th, ships "Gavin Steel," and "British Prince." September 10th, ships "Hyderoo," "Futerpe," "Ulcoats," "Michael Scott," and a barque.

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN	Sept. 4	MADRAS	Sept 8
CALCUTTA	Sept. 11	SHANGHAI	Aug. 16
HONGKONG	Aug. 21	SINGAPORE	Aug. 29
KURRACHEE	Sept. 12	SUEZ	Aug. 29
LONDON (*via Marseilles*)	Aug. 21		

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED by a Gentleman, BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in or near the Fort. Address "A. R.," *Gazette* Office.

BARQUE HADDINGTON, from London. Consignees are requested to take notice that this Ship has arrived, and is now ready to discharge Cargo.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant, on account of the PARSEE PAPETI (New Year's Day) HOLIDAYS.
J. HECTOR, Agent.
Bombay, 15th September 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES :—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases	Qrts.	Rs.	27 per dozen.
Do. do.			29 ,,
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases	Qrts.		27 ,,
Do. ,, 2 ,, ,,	Pts.		14 ,,
Brandy ,, 1 ,, ,,	Qrts.		32 ,,
Whiskey ,, 1 ,, ,,	,,		15 ,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE :—

Green Seal..	Quarts.....	Rs.	42 per dozen.
	Pints in 2 doz. cases	,,	21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., when the following Resolution, passed at the General Meeting held on the 11th instant, will be submitted for confirmation, viz. :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, a Liquidator or Liquidators will be appointed.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's FLOTILLA, and other ASSETS to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. Such Tenders to be opened by the Liquidators, who shall be appointed at the Meeting to be held on that day in the presence of the Shareholders who may attend.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 15th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (LIMITED), have contracted with GOVINDJEE HUNSRAJ for the sale to him of their undermentioned property. All persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or otherwise to the said property are required to make the same known to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Kalbadevie Road, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, bounded on the north by the said Kalbadevie Road, on the south by the property of the Trustees of the Panjrapole Fund, on the east by the property of Vurjeevundass Vullubdass, and on the west by the property of Purmanand Thavur, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —— and have been for some time past occupied by Motteelal Doolubdass and others.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major	£100 to £159 per annum.
Quarter-Master Sergeant...	
District Sergeant Major.....	84 ,,
Sergeant	72 ,,
Corporal	60 ,,
Constable, 1st Class	48 ,,
Constable, 2nd Class	36 ,,

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,
Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.
Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

NOTE.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
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Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
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Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Work-shops
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
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Registration of Births and Deaths.
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New Revenue Survey.
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Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
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Nowrojee Hill Road.
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Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICE,

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

September	18	November	13
October	2	,, ...	27
,, ...	16	December	11
,, ...	30	,, ...	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

For Post Towns on	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency. ...	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry.	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
W. E. CRUM, Esq.	J. SOMERVILLE, Esq., M.D.
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D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

At the beginning of October, we trust, the Legislative Council will be placed in a position to proceed with Mr. Ellis's Survey Act Amendment Bill. A month is quite long enough to enable the Committee, which sits to-day, to make a report, and there would be ample opportunities, in the future stages of the measure, for opposing members to bring up a solid array of facts in support of their views. The bill itself is one which tends wholly to the direct and indirect benefit of the native community; for if the State is defrauded of land or revenue, an injustice is done to all who pay assessments, and the encroaching parties are placed in a position of greater advantage in relation to their fellow subjects. If A. justly pays, and B. goes unfairly scot-free, A. is relatively weighted in the race, and if land is abstracted from Government the whole body of the tax-payers are *pro tanto* injured. But the main advantage conferred on the people of a State, by carefully made and accurately recorded surveys, is that title to property is made clear thereby, and owners and occupiers both must feel greater security. In Ireland, for instance, lands held under a Parliamentary title are more valuable than lands not so held, because the title can be ascertained at a small cost, and is absolutely inexpugnable. Whether the present state of the law and practice at Ahmedabad and elsewhere has caused inconvenience, and delayed improvement or not, is from our point of view, comparatively unimportant. No doubt it is wise and prudent to remedy all evils, however slight; and even a relatively few cases would justify recourse to the Legislative Council. But the main advantages which would flow from the passing of the Bill would accrue to the whole community of the Presidency affected by its provisions.

We are, therefore, somewhat astonished at the hostility to the Bill exhibited by the Native Members of Council, and expressed in the native journals. Legal animosity, both Native and European, to any measure, tending to bring about clearness in titles, and consequently in the long run to diminish expenditure, we understand all the world over. It is not peculiar to India, but flourishes in Europe, and not least in our own favoured land. But opposition, except on the part of the profession, betrays a want of just insight, an ignorance of the real scope of the measure, and we are sure that no community, either urban or rural, if properly informed, would ever dream of going into opposition. In so far as there may be ground for suspecting the existence of any design, on the part of the State, to encroach on personal rights, and oppress private persons, opposition is not only a right, but a duty. But in this special case, no ground whatever has been shown even for suspicion. The working of the proposed measure has already been wisely subjected to the test of actual experiment, and the figures furnished by Mr. Ellis prove that it will inflict no great inconvenience, and scarcely an appreciable amount of any action that can by courtesy be called oppressive. Out of the vast mass of property subjected to investigation very few holdings were affected by the survey. The bulk of holders were confirmed in their holdings, exempted from assessment, and obtained the boon of an authentic record of their status. In some few cases, encroachments were discovered and resumed, and in others land was proved liable to assessment; but appeals were few, complaints of the method of investigation in some places *nil*, and, in others, rare. These facts ought to dispel the phantom which has been raised up in some native minds that the operation of the bill will hurt the religious feelings of the people. The assertion is only a stalking horse under cover of which the end and aim of the Bill is assailed. It is most improbable that a Government, renowned for its tenderness towards the religious susceptibilities of the natives, would enact any measure even indirectly likely to wound them. The very ordeal which the proposed method has undergone shows that the working of the Bill would involve no offence of the kind. But if there be any provisions which could be used in so offensive a manner, it will be in the power of the Committee and the Council to erase or modify them. The genuine criticisms of Native members of Council are certain to secure not only an attentive hearing, but fair consideration, and where they are cogent, success. We can very well conceive that all who are likely to be deprived of advantages unduly held, to the detriment of the common weal, should assail the principle of the Bill, and with Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, assert the extravagant doctrine that "a survey simply to determine and record a people's rights is uncalled for, and injudicious, and a direct encroachment"—on what? "the regular province of the courts of law." As if ignorance of rights were not a mark of imperfect civilization, and as if the province of law courts could be encroached upon by any measure rendering the administration of law less uncertain and far cheaper! Of course, we acquit the members of council of any desire to shield wrongful possessors, and of any desire to escape from their fair share of state obligations. The bill is sound and wholesome in principle, and we trust that it will be passed, subject, to any amendments that may be necessary to make its intent clear, its working certain and speedy, and to guard its machinery from the abuse of lacerating or exasperating the religious beliefs of the community. We understand that Bombay is to be excluded from the scope of the measure; but we are bound to say that no good reason has yet been alleged for that restriction. It implies, either that all is regular in this city and island, or that the possible wrongful holders and encroachers are too strong to be meddled with, except at a cost of inconvenience, which it may be the height of wisdom not to incur. In the meantime there is no intention, as there is no need, to hurry the bill, and it will gain force by exhausting opposition.

In a sensible letter published by a contemporary, the writer brought to notice the curious fact that a native has been appointed Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College. We know nothing whatever of Mr. Madhew Ranade, the nominee, his name even we hear for the first time; consequently the following remarks are in no degree personal. We insist upon this, the rather that when one of a hitherto untried class is called upon to fill an extraordinary situation, the very fact of his being the first to do so, imbues all criticism with a *soupçon* of personality. In almost all seminaries of education in Europe, it is the custom to appoint a native of the country to teach his country's language. There is no absolute necessity for this, but it has been found that the young learn better when their teacher is to them an embodiment as it were of the subject of study. The best and most expeditious way to learn a language is of course to spend a certain time among the people who use it. To learn French go to France, to learn German, to Germany. It is in default of this that schools and private families usually engage tutors who are natives of France or Germany. At all the great competitive examinations, the examiners in each branch are, if possible, of the people whose tongue they teach. There are some languages to which this rule cannot apply. Greek, Latin, and Sanscrit are dead languages, and, as such, of no country or nation. They, then, take the place of branches of science; and are reduced to a system as a foundation for the acquisition of their derivatives,—the modern languages of Europe and parts of Asia. In order to teach a foreign tongue to the ignorant, knowledge of the mere grammar or even the whole of the idioms is not so essential as ability to convey the peculiar characteristics of the people who speak it. Thus a man may be a first-rate French scholar, knowing not only its grammar, but its history, in all its idiomatic transitions, from the days of Charlemagne to the present time; yet he may utterly fail in imparting the spirit of the language, the peculiar tone of association which connects a language and a people. Again, a Frenchman will, in a few hours' conversation, open out its characteristics in a way that will leave a lasting impression, and serve, if for nothing else, as an incentive to further research. It is not from reading its books that a man can understand the social character of a nation, or the direction of its moral tendencies, to any but a very superficial extent. On the contrary it requires an intimate *knowledge*, not *acquaintance*, with the habits of life, and the "morale" of a people before their literature can be understood, much less taught. As the correspondent above mentioned remarked, a man must live from childhood in the country and among the natives before he can master the language; as a language, and not as a mere phonetic telegraph. How, then, is it possible that a native of this country can have so mastered the intricacies of our literature as to be able to impart a thorough knowledge of it to others? We do not know whether Mr. Madhew Ranade has ever been in England. We hope he has. In fact we are inclined to think that he must have been there, it is so obviously necessary. We could understand a native Professor of Mathematics or of Sanscrit, for in those *sciences* all meet on equal ground. But why a native of India should be chosen to instruct his fellows in a foreign language, when there are numbers of men to whom that language is a mother-tongue, and who are thoroughly competent and willing to impart an exhaustive knowledge of it, we cannot conceive. Now-a-days the complaint with regard to native education is, that it is so painfully *superficial*. Most of us know the platitudes a so-called educated native will put forward as fine moral sentiment, and the nonsense he will spout in lieu of social science, or political economy. The effect of the education we have provided for them has been to produce a neatly ornamented collection of whited sepulchres. The wonderful Asiatic memory, the illimitable power of learning by rote, which they possess to such a degree, is fostered by our system, to the destruction of independent thought, and power of application. Medical examiners will tell how each question will be answered, in almost the very words of the text book, but the instant any practical test is put, the mind becomes a blank. This is the more painful in the sciences, because more public; but in literature and the arts, the same result is experienced. That there are many clever natives, who shine even in comparison with Europeans in their own profession, is happily undeniable, but they have almost invariably been educated, or finished their education, in England. Such men have always shone in those professions which are open to all classes and nations. In medicine, engineering, etc., we have able native practitioners because they can make use of the wisdom and experience of centuries irrespective of national or political peculiarities. In a language, however, there is no possibility of *knowing* it except by identification with the people.

How can a man understand the beauties of even those classical authors who have written on other than social subjects, unless he is intimate with the scenes in which the author wrote, the people among whom he lived, and some of whose characteristics must pervade his works. Could a native appreciate Goldsmith's Deserted Village? Fancy a Hindoo "Sweet Auburn"! How could a man who has never seen England understand the curious phase of English character in the riots headed by "Jack Cade"? The exquisite pastoral scenes of Shakespeare, and his romantic mediæval touches must be lost to any save an eye-witness, and not only so, but an earnest student, of the people and the places described. This want of knowledge is now and then made patent to us by the flowery nothings of the native journals, and by the would-be liberal, but essentially shallow, opinions of native lecturers.

We cannot but protest against such an anomaly or a native professor of English literature, where Englishmen are to be got as teachers. Such a thing would never be done in Europe, where the races are in many respects similar, and far more capable of understanding one another's literature.

Until the bane of caste is removed the natives of India can never entertain cosmopolitan ideas, and even in their own country their opinions will be narrow and straitened. The Parsees have the better chance of *knowing* the world, but the conceit of their rising generation is so intense, that they are content to remain in a state Shakespeare-and-water in preference to beginning with what they are capable of understanding. We are treating a nation who are children in all but their passions upon mistaken principles, and the appointment we have criticised is a proof of our erroneous practice.

We hear from the North West that there has been a two-day fall of much-needed rain between Meerut and the hills. The quantity falling is described as a fair supply.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, who has been appointed Assistant Quarter Master General in the Bombay Presidency, left Kurrachee on the 12th instant. The following complimentary order was issued on the 10th by Major-General Sir George Malcolm, commanding the Sind Division :—

With reference to yesterday's order directing Captain Campbell to proceed to Bombay, and take charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office there, the Major General would record his obligation to this officer for the valuable assistance which he has given to him on all occasions, and would also express his sense of the zeal and ability with which Captain Campbell has conducted the duties of his department in this Division for a period of six years.

The duties of the Assistant Quarter Master General have, during the last 18 months, been exceptionally heavy, and have required much more than the usual care and attention. The Major General feels it due to Captain Campbell to say, that his excellent management has given complete satisfaction to all with whom he has been associated, and that, in the multifarious arrangements required for embarking and disembarking troops, to and from England, and troops, mulcteers and followers, to and from Abyssinia, as also for sending them by rail and river steamers to their destinations, the interests of the service have been carefully attended to under his directions. Captain Turner, of the 2nd Beloochees, is to take Captain Campbell's place in Sind, till further orders; and one of the Kurrachee papers says Major Mallaby is expected to take up the appointment permanently.

IT is asserted that Major Annesley, who is at present acting as Presidency Paymaster, will be nominated to the charge of the Military Pay Office in Kurrachee in succession to Major W. Bannerman, who will be provided for elsewhere. Captain Young, who was formerly here, will be appointed Chief Paymaster in the Bombay Presidency; and Major Knight, so well known in Kurrachee, will revert to the Paymastership at Poona.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee) Sept.* 8.

THE Russians in Bokhara have not as yet taken any action towards absorbing the entire Khanate. General Kauffman is waiting the orders of the Czar on certain proposals lately submitted by the Ameer.—*Englishman, Sept.* 10.

THE tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Agra, and the Punjab have been fixed at Rs. 12,000 per annum. For the tour of the Governor-General a sum of Rs. 28,000 per mensem has been allowed. The tour allowances of the High Court Judges have yet to be fixed. —*Ibid.*

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh, having enquired of the Supreme Government whether the Local Governments can, in engaging a person to work under Municipalities, or to be paid from Local Funds' contract that he shall have no claim to pension, the Government of India have replied that it is competent for them to do so, by declaring what appointments shall be excluded from the pension rules. They also remarked at the same time that service towards pensions, from the general revenues, is recognised only when rendered in eligible grades.—*Ibid.*

IT is reported that Ameer Shere Ali has deputed an agent to Peshawur to maintain friendly relations with the English Government.—*Englishman, September* 11.

ORDERS have been given by Her Majesty's Government that a limited number of troops only is to be kept up by native states, and that ammunition for one year only is to be issued for the use of such levies.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that Mr. G. S. Fagan, the first Judge of the (Calcutta) Small Cause Court, lately applied to Government to include the time intervening between the date of his arrival in India and that of his accepting Government employment in the period of his service when counting towards pension as a special case, but the application appears to have been rejected by the Government of India to which it had been referred by that of Bengal.—*Indian Daily News, Sept.* 10.

WE hear the Government of India has lately ruled that a uniform rate of deputation allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem should be fixed to all Deputy Commissioners, when appointed to officiate for other officers in the assigned districts at Hyderabad.—*Indian Daily News, Sept.* 11.

WE have been informed that the members of the Medical Retiring Fund, which was lately taken up by Government, have memorialized the Government of India, to transfer their deposits &c., to Her Majesty's Treasury, on the ground that many of them are residing in England, and that those who serve in this country will have eventually

THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Friend of India, Sept. 10.)

GENERAL WILDE'S Army and reserves are now almost complete, and the advance of the two Divisions into the country of the Black Mountain may be expected in the course of the week. The most conflicting accounts are received of the state of the border tribes. While it is asserted that our immediate enemy are eager to escape the chastisement which the Khan of Agror's duplicity has brought upon them, it is undoubted that they are preparing to meet us. "Indian Opinion" mentions that from our advanced post their pickets and the breastworks which they have thrown up above the Koongullie Pass are visible, and that they made a demonstration at Oghee on the 3rd instant. The Hindoostanee colony is said to have been driven out of the Bonair country by the Akhoond's influence, and to have found an asylum with the Chiggunzais at Gulleema Baree. The character and duration of the war would now seem to depend on the Akhoond who is virtual master of both Swat and Bonair.

A FRONTIER correspondent of the "Englishman" writing on September 5th says—"Feroze Shah carries on a very large correspondence with all the chief men in India. The English are hunting the Kohistanis, but give no thought to any unpleasantness in Hindostan. The Hindostanis may keep quiet if the English make good arrangements, but then they would only wait for the approach of the Russians, and of this Feroze Shah would give them ample notice. They will always turn to him because he is of the family of the Emperor. If the English were to make many arrangements and do much good the Hindostanis would always consider them an alien race, and hold them in aversion. The Akhoond of Swat is night and day engaged in the preparations for the *jehad*. It is not known whether the English will attack Swat or not, but the Swaties think of nothing but fighting the English."

(Lahore Chronicle, Sept. 9.)

OUR last letter from Hazara is as follows:—"A short time since it was anticipated that a move to the front would be made about the 10th of September, but now it is very doubtful if any thing can be done before the 20th or 25th, the reason for which is probably to await the arrival of the 1st and 4th Goorkha Regiments and some mortars, the latter being expected to arrive at Rawul Pindee about the 6th. The road within a mile or so of Jhal Gully has been examined and all necessary repairs completed; this examination had the effect of bringing down several standards (some six or seven), with an average of about twenty men to each, as far as can be made out from appearances, evidently to see what we were about. Rumours have reached us that the Akhoond of Swat has attacked and killed some fifty of the Hindoostanees, who are consequently afraid to cross the water and give the Hussunzyes assistance, knowing that if they once leave Swat, they will never be permitted to return. It is believed that the Mountain Train Battery and the 2nd Goorkhas, now at Soosal Pass, will be moved on in a few days to Oghee, and that the 24th Regiment P. N. I. will relieve them. D. Battery N. Brigade and No. 12 Regiment have already reached Khakee at the foot of the hill leading to the Soosal Pass. The Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have joined their respective appointments, and the Commissariat is in full working order. Regiments have been appointed to the Brigade as follow: 1st Brigade under command of Brigadier General R. O. Bright. D—F. R. H. A. Hazara and Peshawur Mountain Train Batteries, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Squadron Guides, 1-19th Regiment, 2nd and 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Punjab Infantry and 24th Native Infantry; 2nd Brigade under Brigadier General J.L. Vaughan, C.B., all troops at Abbottabad and en route to join, viz, : 1-6th Regiment (Sniders), 20th P. N. I., 3rd Seikhs, 1st and 4th Goorkhas, and possibly the 19th and 30th Regiments Native Infantry. It is also rumoured that a wing of the 23rd Pioneers will accompany each Brigade. There probably will be a redistribution before the final move, as the 2nd Brigade at present has neither Artillery nor Cavalry.

"It is to be hoped the weather will be considerably cooler before the trudge up the 'Black Mountain' is commenced, as the heat in the Agrore Valley is anything but pleasant. You will be glad to hear that the 19th Regiment, now at this station, and which has suffered so severely from heat apoplexy, has quite recovered. The report that the young men of the regiment had suffered so much, was not quite correct; several of the old and finest men in the corps lost their lives.

"The road from Abbottabad to Jhal Gully may now be said to be in capital order, so far so, that laden elephants can go the whole way without any trouble.

"General Wilde, the Assistant Quarter Master General and A. D. C., with Major Pollock and his personal Assistant, has again gone to Oghee, and also the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery and his Adjutant, to make arrangements for a Park there, but they are all expected here tomorrow. Jirgahs, from the Daisbees, Tikarees and Nundeearees have come in, but we have not been acquainted with any particulars as yet. The report in 'Public Opinion' that General Wilde was wounded and the 19th had suffered severely is perfectly without foundation, and the only wonder is that any one can contribute such untrue information, only calculated to be a source of annoyance to all concerned." Our correspondent adds that there is a chance of some fighting after all, and that the report now current, "that the force would probably return without firing a shot," is likely to prove incorrect.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

(Pioneer, Sept. 9)

WE have much pleasure in publishing the first instalment of promotions and honors conferred for service in Huzara.

The losses in this campaign have already exceeded those our troops experienced in Abyssinia, and the exposure and privation to which General Wilde's Force has been subjected, at least equals those undergone by the Army under Lord Napier of Magdala.

We are glad to perceive that Her Majesty's Government intend to continue a system of prompt and liberal rewards for services rendered to the State. It is by such means that the spirit and devotion of our troops can be best secured and sustained; and we congratulate the officers concerned on the prompt and just recognition of their services.

To be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Brigadier General (Local Major General) A. Wilde, C. B.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel (Brigadier General) Vaughan, C. B.
Colonel (Brig. Genl.) Bright.... 19th Foot.

To be A. D. C. to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Lieut.-Col. Rothney ..... 5th Goorkhas.
Lieut.-Col. Chippendale ..... 19th Foot.
Lieut.-Col. Osborne ..... 6th Foot.
Lieut.-Col. Brownlow ..... 20th P. N. I.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Hughes, R. A.
Major Close, 5th Goorkhas.
Major T. Bell, 6th Foot.
Major T. Mosse, 6th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Austin 6th Foot.
" Wolsely " "
" Evans " "
" Cockburn " "
" Goren 19th Foot.
" Williams " "
" Moffat " "
" Baldwin " "
" Tyndall 2nd Regt. Infantry, Frontier Force.

Codrington 5th Goorkhas.
Captain M. Elliot, R. A. (en route to join.)

To be Companions of the Bath.

Colonel (Brigadier General) Bright.
Lieutenant-Colonel Rothney.
" " Chippendale.
" " Osborne.
" " Brownlow.
Major Hughes, R. A.

To be Companions of the Star of India.

All Captains (including those *en route* to join) who have been promoted to Brevet Majorities.

A Victoria Cross has been conferred, but the name of the recipient is illegible.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ASSIST THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

Messrs. Megjeebhai Cooverjee & Co., Tarapore-walla ..... Rs.	10
Teachers and Pupils of the Fort High School ...	307
Dossabhoy Bhickajee Canga's school	67
Messrs. Aspundiarjee & Rustomjee Commissary-walla	300
Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co., Shipchandlers.	100
Rupees...	782
Amount previously advertised... "	49,733
Rupees...	0,5515

15th September, 1868. MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

BOMBAY.

THE gentlemen summoned for the special jury, and also for the common jury at the Criminal Sessions, are required to be in attendance at the High Court at a quarter before ten this morning.

WE understand that a petition to Government, praying for mitigation of the sentence of death passed upon Meeya Sab Wulud Mahomed Ali, at the Criminal Sessions, for the murder of his wife, has been prepared and is in course of signature by the members of the caste to which the convict belongs. The petition states the points in evidence favourable to the convict, urges the recommendation of the jury, and prays for a mitigation of the sentence passed by the presiding judge.

AT a meeting of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company held yesterday, Messrs G. R. Wilson and J. L. Scott were appointed auditors of the Company, at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each, on the motion of Munchershaw Bazonjee, seconded by Gunputrao Bhowanishunker. An amendment was proposed by Eitchichund Jugjeevundass, and seconded by Muncherjee Cowasjee, that Messrs. Roonan and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee should be elected auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, but on being put to the meeting it was negatived.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Madras," Captain Davies, to Aden and Suez:—For Southampton—Mr. Waller. For Marseilles—Mr. H. E. Thompson.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "India," Captain Templeton, to Calcutta:—For Cochin—A. Lady, Mrs. H. Brooke and child. For Calcutta—Captain Hile, and Mrs. Stonebridge. For Carwar—Mr. Beynon and Mr. Trail. For Cannanore—Mr. Hajee Mahomed, and Mr. H. E. Algar. For Calicut—Mr. Lawrence and three children, Lieutenant Vertue, and Mrs. Adamson and child.

THE Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday gave decree in favour of Thacker Moorarjee Cursondass against Sadook Khemraj, on the application of Mr. C. Tyabjee, for Rs. 1,628-7, due on an adjusted account, with interest at 9 per cent. from 30th December 1867 till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent. from judgment till payment.

IN the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Pigot moved that his Lordship should set aside his former decree in a suit, and allow the defendant to file a written statement. The learned gentleman said there had been a blunder by the defendant, and read an affidavit stating that at the time the suit was heard, he was necessarily absent on some business. His Lordship said he did not think there could be a weaker case than this, and if he were to allow excuses of that kind, he would soon have heaps of such applications, and the orders of the Court would come to be a mere farce. The affidavit was simply to the effect, "Oh, I got a summons, but I had other business more pressing, and I chose to attend to it, but I now beg you to allow me to re-open this case." That was just the way things were done in this country; there was always some excuse offered, and the only way to put a stop to it was to force people to follow regulations. Therefore he would not grant the motion, but would try to drive parties into compliance with the practice of the Court. Some poor people, no doubt, would suffer at first, but he thought this course would proved a beneficial one in the end; at least he hoped it would happily tend to that result.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, a number of suits were heard at the instance of the Commercial Bank, against several shareholders of that Corporation, for the amounts due on the calls of £10 per share. Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiffs, but none of the defendants appeared, and on proof of service and the liability of the parties, decree was given for the undernoted amounts, with interest and costs:—Pragjee Furmanund, owner of 75 shares, Rs. 7,500; Veerjee Moujee, owner of 66 shares, Rs. 6,600; Heerjee Cullianjee, owner of 135 shares, Rs. 13,500; and Mooljee Lakhmidass, owner of 50 shares, Rs. 5,000. Chutoorbhoy Jootha was also sued for calls, but it appeared that in the list produced in Court the name was not Jootha but spelt as Byetha. This copy was certified as a correct list of the contributories settled in London, but his Lordship said it was manifest that there was a mistake, and therefore he would not be justified in giving decree under the circumstances. Mr. Leith remarked that the defendant had accepted the service of the summons, but his Lordship said that was not sufficient and did not necessarily follow that a man was to be made liable because he accepted a summons. He had no doubt the case was all right, but still the Court must have proof. The suit was therefore adjourned till 24th November.

IN the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Warden, Mr. John Henry Davies, Traffic Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged Poochatee Nurseo, luggage clerk, with receiving an unauthorised "gratification" from Pestonjee Burjorjee. It was stated that on the 12th, Mr. Davies received an information from Mr. Hodge, the Station Master at Bellasis Road station, that the prisoner had received a bribe. In the presence of the prisoner and other employés of the Railway, Mr. Davies examined Pestonjee, who stated that the prisoner had refused to send his luggage to Nowsaree by 9 A. M. Train unless he received a fee. Pestonjee then informed Kackusroo, the cashier, about the matter, who gave him Rs. 2 with cross marks on the rupees. They were given to prisoner by Pestonjee in the presence of Narrayen, a porter. The prisoner denied altogether the charge, but the porter admitted that he was sent by the prisoner to receive the Rs. 2 from Pestonjee to transmit the goods by 9 A. M. train. The enquiry was adjourned.

Two native prisoners confined in the House of Correction here succeeded in effecting their escape on Sunday last. One of them has since been recaptured at Girgaum, but the other is yet at liberty. The police however are on the alert, and probably the missing one will soon get an additional stay in his old quarters. We are informed that a warder has been suspended in connection with the matter.

THE following letter, addressed to the Committee which was appointed at the meeting of shipmasters last week, has been sent to us for publication:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I have some reason to know how so many loafers are knocking about Bombay. Is there one seaman loafer in Bombay that has not had one or more "advance notes," and is not likely to have one or two more before he will get clear off? I myself can supply the Committee with proof of this, if required. The loafer sails into the Shipping Office, and ships; gets his advance note; gets it cashed by some one, and stows himself away until the ship has sailed. Then he crawls out of his shell, and makes his appearance before the Shipping Master, and tells him he is destitute and hungry, and has no clothes, and no place to live in. The Shipping Master gives him a scolding for not going in the ship, and at the same time gives him an order on the Sailors' Home for a few day's board. When he gets into the Home he commences loafing on the decent inmates of that establishment, a shirt from one, a coat from another, until he has enough and to spare. The next thing he wants is money, so he sells all these clothes the next day to buy rum with, and he continues loafing until it is time to go to the Shipping Office and get another advance note. He manages without any trouble, for he is never asked what he has done with his former advance note, and if he is, it is no stoppage to him from receiving another note, or as many as he chooses to dispose of. This is the fashion of Bombay. Whoever saw a Shipping Office without one, two or three runners, who are armed with authority to arrest any runaway sailors, and who are paid for it extra at the expense of the deserter, charged to him by the Captain? But here in Bombay they never heard of such a thing. This is the way Captains are detained and troubled when ready for sea, having to ship other men.—P. S.—If a sailor chooses to get on board his ship he can,—if not, he can stay. It is no one's duty to see him off.—Your obedient servant,——."

CORRESPONDENCE.

KEROSENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is the wording of our advertisment, alluded to in your paper of to-day:—

"The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate, and placing a lighted taper to it; it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous."

We do not address the "native community" in particular.

Let H. M. C. procure some pure Kerosene oil, such as is imported by Tudor and Company, and try it, as stated above.

If people will buy the common stuff sold in the bazaar as Kerosene Oil, they may expect explosions, for most of it is nothing more than crude Paraffin, and that very impure indeed.

September 15th. S. & Co.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15TH SEPT.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Kodabux Currimbux was charged with stealing from the pocket of Sewram Madhowjee a bag containing Rs. 14, at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE ON TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

THE following communication, from Lieutenant Colonel Goldsmid, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, to the Bombay Government, relating to the proceedings of the Vienna Congress on Telegraphic Communication, was yesterday placed on the Editors' Table, Secretariat:—

To the Secretary of the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—It had been my wish to have forwarded a joint report by Colonel Glover and myself on our proceedings at the Vienna Conference, closed 22nd July last, in time for despatch by the out-going mail. As, however, the non-receipt of certain papers from the continental authorities has prevented its completion, I do myself the honour of stating, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in what respect the late Congress has mainly and beneficially affected the prospects of Anglo-Indian telegraphic communication by the Persian Gulf.

From the 1st January next, the maximum rate of a message of 20 words from London to Calcutta and *vice versa*, will be £2-17-0. This tariff will apply to eight routes, as follows:—

Five by Indo-Ottoman, entering or leaving the Cable at Fao, i. e.—

1. By Holland, Austria, Germanic, Union, Turkey.
2. By Belgium do. do.
3. By France, do. do.
4. By France, Switzerland, Austria, Servia, Turkey.
5. By France, Italy, Turkey.

Three by Russo-Persian, entering or leaving the cable at Bushire, i. e.—

6. By Northern Germany, Russia, Persia.
7. By Holland, Germany, Union, Russia, Persia.
8. By Belgium, Northern Germany, Russia, Persia.

The fourth of the above routes will be specially utilized for Indian correspondence by a convention between the States concerned, of which a copy has been submitted to the India Office, and the sixth is the promised line of Messrs. Siemens Brothers. Under these circumstances I do not think that the popular objection, that telegraphic communication with India will be in the hands of one or two European Powers, can be considered valid.

Arrangements have also been entered into by which, under a new clause introduced in the revised convention, the Indian and Indo-European (or cable) share of the telegram paid in England will be retained by the Indian Government at home, and not passed through the hands of intervening States. This system, though already partially introduced, has hitherto failed in effective application, owing to its being in direct opposition to the Paris Convention of 1865.

On the subject of cypher telegrams, I have addressed Colonel Robinson fully by the present mail, for his information, and that of the commercial public.—I have the honour &c.,

T. J. GOLDSMID,
Lieut.-Colonel.

London, 7th August, 1868.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "IMPULSE" —MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieut. A. F. M. Meyers, R.N., of H. M.'s Troop ship "Euphrates," resumed their sittings as a Court to enquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Barque "Impulse" on the reefs south of Cross Island, on the morning of the 25th August last.

Mr. John Thomas, probationary pilot, who was examined on the first day of the inquiry, deposed to being sent on board the "Impulse" to bring her into port, described the course he had taken, and the stated orders he had given. He stated that his orders to port the helm had not been properly attended to, and proceeded:—I am acquainted with the marks for clearing the reefs "Sewree Fort half a point open eastward of Cross Island," but the shipping being so thick, I went up inside the buoys, thinking there was sufficient water to have passed up clear. I consider that if my order to port the helm the first time had been obeyed I should have cleared the reef, and I attribute the mishap to the man at the wheel having shifted the helm to starboard after porting it, but the ship would have had to be very quick to escape the reef the third time after I gave the order.

Joseph Doughty, Captain of the "Impulse," a barque of 550 tons register, was next examined, and after detailing the proceedings, he said:—The pilot came aft and gave orders to port the helm when we were in about 19½ feet of water. I was then standing close to the man at the wheel, within three or four feet of him. I saw him put the helm about half over to port. When the order was given I think she went off a little. The helm was kept three or four minutes half over to port when by the pilot's orders it was put hard aport. She did not answer her helm. I believe the vessel was then already aground. I did not feel her strike. The pilot twice ordered the helm to port—once to port the helm, and once hard aport. I was standing alongside the helmsman the whole time. I did not observe that the helm was allowed to shift to starboard at all. Up to this time I was satisfied with the handling of the ship by the pilot except that I did not like coming into such shallow water. When he told me we were in 19 feet and half water, I asked if there was not less water ahead. He said there was plenty water ahead the way he was going, and he pointed out the direction he intended to take. Almost immediately after this the pilot said the ship is aground forward.

At the adjourned sitting held yesterday,

S. C. Sculthorpe, 1st class pilot in charge of the schooner "Zephyr," deposed having put Mr. Probationary Pilot Thomas on board the "Impulse," and telling him to take that ship into the harbour, and anchor close against the shipping. He gave no special instructions as to the place where the ship was to be anchored, and he thought Mr. Thomas had made a mistake in bringing the ship up where he did.

James McKerdy, carpenter of the "Impulse," said that when the ship floated he sounded the pumps and found the ship making water at the rate of an inch an hour. During the voyage in heavy weather the ship never made more than one quarter of an inch an hour. No damage had been done to the ship above the water. He supposed that a butt must be started, but he had not discovered anything. A diver might perhaps discover whether the butt was started or not.

Nurseema Kistama, who had been at the wheel when the ship grounded, stated that immediately after putting the helm hard aport, as he was ordered to do, the ship did not answer her helm.

David Mulligan, Chief Officer of the "Impulse," was also examined, but nothing particular was elicited in his examination.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR JUSTICE NEWTON.)

DECISION AS TO MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE.

A case involving a point as to subsistence allowance was brought before the Court on a reference by Mr. West, Session Judge of Canara. The facts, as stated by him, were:—

One Saritoo, wife of Petu, the son of the petitioner Tuckoo, having applied for maintenance, the Magistrate of the District directed her husband Petu and her father-in-law Tuckoo (the petitioner) to pay her jointly Rs. 18 per annum. The allowance not having been paid, the property belonging to the petitioner was attached for payment of the amount ordered to Saritoo. Upon this Tuckoo presented a petition to the Session Judge, and he sent up the case for the orders of the High Court, with the following remarks:—

It does not appear that strictly this Court had jurisdiction to call for the proceedings in this case. It was ruled in the case of Bassajee bin Barnia (29th April 1865) that such a power does not exist, and a magistrate ordering payment of and allowance for subsistence does not seem to be a Court subordinate to the Court of Session, which is a purely criminal court. Neither does the High Court appear to have jurisdiction under Sec. 404 to review such a case, which is not a "criminal trial," or a judicial proceeding of a Criminal Court as defined in Section 11 of the Code. But neither on the other hand does a Magistrate, acting under ch of choy, 20 the code of Criminal Procedure, appear to be a "Court," yet the interference of the Court of Session to prevent acts of apparent illegality under that chapter has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's High Court; and here it would appear that the High Court may proceed in the exercise of the function of superintendence given to it by the Section 15 of the High Court Act.

The Court after review, gave the following decision:—An order for maintenance under Section 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code is a judicial proceeding of a Criminal Court within Section 404 of the said Code, but no appeal lies against it under Sect. 409. The Court reverses the order made by the Acting Magistrate of the District of Canara for the maintenance of the wife so far as it extended to her father-in-law.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

FIFTH DAY: TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE following cases were disposed of to-day before a common jury:—

ALLEGED THEFT—Cassum Ahmed Bappoo was charged with theft from a dwelling, by having, on 4th August, stolen a gold necklet and two silver anklets, the property of a woman named Fatmabhai.

The complainant deposed that she had been acquainted with prisoner, having lived in the same street with him at Cammateepoora. On the night of the 4th August there was a dinner party at her house, and she placed her ornaments under the bed cover. Prisoner was one of the guests at the party, and on missing the property she accused him. He at first denied, but on her falling at his feet, and using entreaties, he admitted that he had taken away the ornaments, and sold them for Rs. 100. Prisoner pointed out the shop of a Marwarree to whom he had sold the property, and she then informed the police.

The defence was that the complainant had authorized prisoner to take away the articles and pledge them, and the jury gave a verdict of not guilty.

CHARGE OF CHEATING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Dhondoo Sewshunker was charged with cheating, or having, on the 3rd July, abetted that offence, knowing that it was likely to cause loss to the G. I. P. Railway Company, whose interest in the transaction to which the cheating related he was bound to protect.

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cooper for the defence.

Mr. Dunbar opened the case for the prosecution, which was—Prisoner was a clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, under Mr. Terry, C.E., at the Bhore Ghaut. He had a monthly pass to Bombay, but had got a pass from Mr. Terry to pass himself to Bombay. He had added the words "and one man," and when on the journey, a Hindoo named Khunderao Eswant was going to buy a ticket at the Kurjut Station, for the purpose of coming down to Bombay, when the prisoner told him that he had a pass which would include him (Khunderao), and the latter came to Bombay without a ticket. When the train, by which they travelled, arrived at the Byculla station, the ticket collector suspected something wrong from the difference in the hand-writing on the pass which the prisoner showed him, and the matter was reported to the station master, Mr. Cooper, in whose presence Khunderao said he had paid prisoner one rupee, and had promised to pay four annas more on arrival in Bombay.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Terry he stated that he had given the prisoner permission to add the words "and one man," but had not initialed such alteration. His Lordship therefore directed the jury that there was no case, and they gave a verdict acquitting the prisoner as not guilty.

ALLEGED BIGAMY—Bhoolgulbye, a Hindoo woman, was charged with marrying again during the life of her husband.

After hearing the evidence of the first witness, His Lordship instructed the jury that there was no case against the prisoner, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Tookaram and Kristnee woman were charged with having, on the 5th July, stolen seven gold neck ornaments, and two gold bangles, the property of Coondajee Anundrao.

Mr. Badrooddeen Tyabjee appeared for the prosecution, but the prisoners were undefended. On the direction of his Lordship the prosecutor withdrew the charge as against the woman, since she had been acting under the instructions of the male prisoner, her husband. The case against the other prisoner was then proceeded with. It seemed that prisoner lived near prosecutor, and that the latter had left his house for some time, and on his return found one of his wives and the property gone. Prisoner's house was closed, and the property had been traced to the joint possession of prisoner and the runaway wife.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of dishonestly receiving the property knowing it to be stolen; and his lordship passed sentence of ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday.

THE FLOODS IN UPPER SIND.

WE take the following passages from a report, dated Jacobabad 30th ultimo, by Mr. W. H. Bolton, Deputy Collector, Frontier District, Upper Sind:—

"On the 5th of August the floods had advanced up to the Larkhana road, on the 6th they had reached the Khanwah, Shahwah, and Peerbuxwah, (the two latter of which belong to Chootul Khan) in their course submerging 400 beegahs of cultivation belonging to Peer Buksh Thuheem of Sheranpore, who managed to save 200 beegahs which were on higher land. The bund round the village of Sheranpore was strong, the people on the alert; and thus it escaped the fate of Jehanpore.

"The evidence of Tabh Khan Odha, second zemindar of Jehanpore, has been taken as to the manner in which the bund round the town of Jehanpore burst, and the flooding of the town by which it is supposed property in grain and houses to the value of Rupees 6,000 has been destroyed.

"From the Mooktyarkar's account who was sent out immediately on the arrival of the news of the disaster, it appears the floods reached Jehanpore on the morning of the 7th, surrounding the place on the 8th, to a depth of two feet. On the 9th it had risen to three feet, almost on a level with the top of the bund. The latter was made stronger, and, where low, raised; and thirty-five coolies appear to have been told off to watch; the people helping to keep watch; on the 8th and 9th owing to rat holes, small breaches did take place; but were immediately closed. On the 10th the flood waters had risen to a height of four feet, and it is said there was great force in the floods. So all the inhabitants turned out to keep watch.

"That night at about 10 o'clock a great storm came on and the people dispersed to their homes. Talib Khan and the Tuppedar had retired to the Tuppedar's Dhera, when a cry arose that the bund had burst. When they ran to the spot they found this too true, for there was a breach fifteen feet wide and running with great force and breast deep. Every effort was made to stop it, but without success; and the people who had collected on the first alarm, dispersed to save their children and property. The village was very soon three feet under water.

"The day following, the people made rafts to carry away their property; and cut away the bund behind the Tuppadaree to enable their rafts to float in and out. They also cut away the bund in a small space to let the water out.

"This same flood advanced farther to the west, and soon submerged 900 beegahs of cultivation belonging to Jair Khan Moondranee. His village being on high ground, and having a good bund round it, was saved. The floods had reached the bund east of Dodapore on the 9th to preserve which every effort was made by the zemindar; but which burst on the night of the 11th. A fresh bund was then thrown up along the banks of the Bhyra Guchal-koor, and the village of Dodapore saved. The long bund however which stretched along the south-east soon burst and the floods advanced to the north, submerged 400 beegahs of cultivation belonging to Doda Khan and 600 beegahs belonging to Russool Baket Boondee.

"On the 15th the floods had reached the Edenwah and the Muksooda-ka-koor, flowing into them and spreading over the whole country to the south of Khyra Gurhee in the Soojawul talooka of district Larkhana. The banks of the Eden and Muksooda had been cut away in that district by orders of the Deputy Collector in four places, to allow the flood waters to flow westward into the seer lands, which they did.

"The floods had come round Khyra Gurhee from the south and north east oven the Eden, but the village being on high ground and precautions having been taken, no damage has been done. . . .

"In all some 7,000 beegahs of cultivation have been submerged, but not all destroyed, as the Jowarees standing out of the water will most likely all be saved. Some 5,000 beegahs have been saved intact. In Jehanpore, house property, grain, &c., to the value of Rs. 6 or 7,000 are said to have been destroyed; but this may be a bit exaggerated. Choottul Khan's fort or enclosure has fallen on three sides, and the walls of his bungalow have split up. The Tuppedarate, Police Chowkee, and cattle pound being the only Government buildings in Jehanpore, have fallen; and the Police Chokee of Dodapore being outside of the town bund has likewise fallen. This represents the damage done by the present floods.

"Of the crops submerged little or no account is made by the people, for the floods will enable them to raise extensive and easy rubbee crops, for which they will have to pay nothing in rent, as the lands are khurreef and on a seven years lease."

Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent, to whom this report was addressed, forwarded it on the 1st September to the Commissioner in Sind, observing:—"Mr. Bolton has just left Jacobabad for Kusmore in the opposite direction in consequence of the receipt of reports that the mouth of the Muksoodwah has silted up; and, hence, unless some plan can be devised of refilling that Canal, large tracts of Kurreef cultivation will be lost. Previous to Mr. Bolton's departure, funds had been despatched to the Kusmore Mooktyarkar, with orders to employ all available labour in re-opening the mouth of that Canal; a day or two subsequently, however, the reports received were so serious that Mr. Bolton has hastened to the spot himself to superintend the work."

THE OPIUM REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following report from the Commissioner of Customs to the Government of Bombay, with the resolution of Government appended to it, have been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

To M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 13th August 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the accompanying figured Statements A to H *(a)*, exhibiting the results of the administration of the Revenues derived from Opium throughout the Bombay Presidency during the year 1867-68, or for the period between the 1st April 1867 and the 31st March 1868.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

2. The rate of Rs. 600, Pass Fee, per chest, remained unaltered during the year under report; and the amount of Pass Fees realized was as follows:—

	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Total amount of Pass Fees. Rupees.
Malwa	1,782	36,217	2,17,30,200
Guzerat via Ahmedabad	177	2,999	17,99,400
Total...	1,959	39,216	2 35,29,600

Being a revenue of two crores, thirty-five lakhs, twenty-nine thousand and six hundred rupees.

3. The amount of Pass Fees realized on Malwa and Guzerat Opium separately during the preceding year 1866-67, of eleven months, was as follows:—

	Number of Pass Fees.	Number of Chests.	Total amount of Pass Fees. Rupees.
Malwa	1,421	29,541	1,77,24,600
Guzerat via Ahmedabad	124	1,328	7,96,800
Total..	1,545	30,869	1,85,21,400

Being a revenue of one crore, eighty-five lakhs, twenty-one thousand and four hundred rupees, thus producing the following comparative result:—

	Number of Pass Fees.	Number of Chests.	Total amount of Duty. Rs.
Malwa—Increase.....	361	6,676	40,05,600
Guzerat—Ditto.....	53	1,471	10,2,6 0
Net Increase..Total.	414	8,347	50,08,200

4. The total number of Chests which paid duty during the last five years, and the amount of revenue derived from the same, are as follows:—

Years.	Number of Chests.	Revenue from Pass Fees. Rupees.
1862-63.....	51,715	3,21,2 ,000
1863-64	24,733	1,48,49,100
1864-65.....	35,091	2,10, 4,000
1865-39.....	35,456	2,12,7,600
1866-67	31,839	1,85,21,400
Average for 5 years ..	35,578	2,16,23,80
For 1867-68	39,216	2,35,29,600

5. The total results of the year under review (1867-68,) as compared with the previous year, and with the average of the five preceding years, stand therefore as follows:—

	Number of Chests.	Revenue realized from Pass Fees. Rupees.
Increase compared with the preceding year 1866-67..	8,347	50,08,200
Increase over the average of the five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67.....	3,638	19,05,280

6. This increase of Rs. 50,08,200 is partly attributable to the fact of the official year 1866-67 being of eleven months, with which the year 1867-68, of twelve months, is contrasted, and partly to a larger quantity of Opium having been exported this year to China than during the preceding year. From the figures given in the margin *(b)* it will be observed that the net increase on this head is Rs. 30,40,200.

7. The number of Opium Chests exported to China during the year is 38,883, being 5,802 more than during the previous year.

8. The amount of interest charged on Hoondees given in payment for Passes from Indore, but not paid on the dates on which they fell due, has been during the year 1867-68 only Rs. 6-7-10, which is but a very small amount compared with the sum realized on the same account during the preceding year, as shown in the margin *(c)*.

9. It is satisfactory to note the prompt payment of these Opium Hoondees, to which the great decrease in the amount of interest received in the year under report is due.

10. The estimated value of the Opium exported during the past year from the Port of Bombay to the China Seas was Rs. 5,92,19,337, as against Rs. 5,13,09,562 in the previous year.

INTERNAL TRADE, OR REVENUES REALIZED UNDER THE RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

11. The three Statements noted in the margin *(d.)* exhibit the results of this branch of the Administration, whereby the retail sale of Opium throughout the Presidency is conducted under Licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XXI. of 1827. These results are as follows:—

	1867-67.	1867-68.
Amount realized from sale of Licenses as per Statement C. ..	1,22,879 9 4	1,44,958 1 11
Net profit on the Opium sold from the Government Stores to the Retail Dealers, as per Statement D.	43,078 1 2	49,435 8 7
Total, being direct Proceeds from Internal Trade	1,65,957 10 6	1,84,493 10 6
Add—Extraordinary Receipts. Fines on Smugglers, as per Statement E.....	1,110 6 0	957 3 10
Government share of the Sale Proceeds of Confiscated Opium, &c.	20,999 4 5	35,307 2 6
Grand Total of Realizations from Internal Trade	1,87,167 4 11	2,20,758 0 10
Net Increase....		Rs. 33,590 11 11

12. The details of this increase being as under:—

Rs. 23,691 1 2 increase in the Collections on account of License Fees at the Presidency Town and in the following Collectorates:—

Rs.	3,295	0 0 at Bombay.
"	245	8 0 " Tanna.
"	44	7 0 " Surat.
"	3,294	7 3 " Poona.
"	1,680	4 0 " Ahmednuggur.
"	7,110	11 4 " Khandeish.
"	75	0 0 " Aden.
"	3,921	15 0 " Kurrachee.
"	713	3 3 " Shikarpore.
"	16	4 0 " Rutnagherry.
"	1,812	11 4 " Hyderabad, Sind.
"	1,097	10 11 " Sattara.
"	292	7 7 " Canara.
"	84	6 9 Increase in the amount of interest charged on instalments, on account of License Fees being overdue.
	Rs. 23,691	1 2

Rs. 15,207 14 1 increase in the Government share of the Sale proceeds of Confiscated Opium, &c.

Rs. 38,898 15 3 *Deduct Decrease*—

" 5,308 3 4 decrease in the collection on account of License Fees in the following Collectorates:—

Rs.	25	11 11 at Kaira.
"	2,156	2 8 " Ahmedabad.
"	87	0 0 " Dharwar.
"	119	10 0 " Belgaum.
"	124	0 0 " Kulladghee.
"	2,642	8 7 decrease on the Opium sale from Government Stores to the Retail Dealers, as per Statement D.
"	153	2 2 decrease in the fines on Smugglers, as per Statement E.
Rs.	5,308	3 4

Rs. 33,590 11

THE LATE MR. MATTHEW JAMES HIGGINS.

(Pall Mall Gazette, August 21.)

To-day has consigned to the grave one of the best known figures in the society of London, and one of the most successful and popular writers in its press. It is about twenty-four years since Mr. Higgns began to write for the periodicals. His earlist essays were letters contributed to the "New Monthly Magazine." They were papers on social subjects, written in the narrative form, and they soon attracted considerable notice by their graphic skill and pleasant humour. "Jacob Omnium, the Merchant Prince," obtained so much applause that the name stuck to the author who used it as a signature to many of his early articles on other topics. It was under this name that Mr. Higgins attacked and soon compelled the surrender of the Palace Court, an institution which had survived its usefulness, and of which the later proceedings will be chronicled amongst the historical curiosities of the first decade of Queen Victoria. Thackeray's ballad of "Jacob Omnium's Horse," in which the particular case which resulted in the extinction of the Court is related by Policeman X in his own delightful vernacular, is familiar to every reader. That poem and the dedication of "The Adventures of Philip" record the warm and intimate friendship of two congenial spirits. Both being contributors to the same magazine, each applied almost simultaneously to the publisher to make him acquainted with the other, in consequence of two articles by which they had been respectively and reciprocally charmed. Several of Mr. Higgins's early tales and essays were, some years ago, collected by himself and printed for private circulation, under the title of "Social Sketches." Their pure and simple style, the skilful delineation of character and of life urban and suburban, and the quiet wit in which they abound, prove that had he adhered to that path of literature he would have achieved no less success as a writer of fiction than as a publicist. Jacob Omnium's "London Horse Dealer" is in its way no less perfect than Titmarsh's "Jacob Omnium's Horse."

Practical affairs, however, had more attraction for him than literary studies. As a West Indian proprietor his attention was drawn to the depressed condition of our West Indian colonies, and one or more visits to his own estates in Demerara afforded him an opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the principal British possessions in that part of the world. When the "Morning Chronicle" ceased to be a Whig journal, and was made the organ of the Peel party, he became one of its chief writers, and with his friend, the late Mr. Godley, took charge of the colonial department. His sharp skirmishes with the Colonial Office during the governmeni of Lord John Russell will still be remembered by those who were concerned in them and by some of those who looked on. At the general election of 1847 he stood on Peelite principles for Westbury, but was defeated by the late Mr. James Wilson, afterwards Finance Minister for India, by a majority of twenty-one. He never afterwards, we believe, was a candidate for a seat in Parliament, although during the discussion of questions in which he was interested he was frequently to be seen in the lobby and under the gallery of the House of Commons, or near the bar of the House of Lords.

For above twenty years he was a constant contributor to the "Times," chiefly as a writer of letters on all kinds of questions—political, municipal and social, civil and military, grave and gay. "Jacob Omnium," "J.O.," "Civilian," "Paterfamilias," "West Londoner," "Belgravian Mother," "Mother of Six," "A Thirsty Soul," "John Barleycorn," and "Providus," were only some of the names which he adopted. His graver letters on miscellaneous subjects were generally signed "J.O." It was under the name of "Civilian" that he carried fire and sword into the Horse Guards and War Office; and as "Paterfamilias" that he fluttered the ruling powers of the fashionable public schools. These names were not assumed for the purpose of mystification, and we believe he never attempted to conceal the authorship of anything that he wrote. His clear and trenchant style soon revealed him to his readers, and the voice of "Jacob" was detected under each new and thin disguise almost as soon as it was put on. To readers in the country he no doubt remained anonymous, but in the clubs of London his real name was as familiar as any of his literary aliases. For the "Edinburgh" and other reviews he wrote various excellent articles, and he was a frequent contributor to the "Cornhill Magazine," generally under one or other of his favourite signatures.

His connection with the "Times" ceased soon after the close of the Crawley court-martial held at Aldershot in 1863. Early in that year the "Times" had pronounced strongly against Colonel Crawley. The proceedings of the court-martial at Mhow were severely criticised by Mr. Higgins, and the Horse Guards were persistently attacked for permitting what was alleged to be orue injustice to the late Sergeant Lilley. In Parliament and the press Colonel Crawley found few defenders. Mr. Higgins and the "Times" may have been said to have led the attack which resulted in the Aldershot court-martial. But during the proceedings of that court-martial and after its verdict had been pronounced, public opinion underwent a great change. The judgment of the "Times" was speedily reversed. Instead, however, of quietly withdrawing from opinions which it found no longer tenable, the leading journal sought to cover its defeat and retreat with a flourish of trumpets. It called upon "the slanderers of Colonel Crawley to stand forth and defend themselves." Mr. Higgins, feeling that if slander there had been he had one of the chief slanderers, responded to the challenge. His letter was reluctantly admitted, and was followed by a reply signed "Verax," in which no ingredient of personal vituperation and vilification was spared. A correspondence, which may one day become a curiosity of literature, soon afterwards ensued, and Mr. Higgins never again wrote for the "Times." Since that date his pen was chiefly employed for the benefit of the readers of this journal. There are few of them who will not deplore the loss which we and they have sustained. A writer who made criticism of men and things his vocation, who was gifted above his fellows with the power of grasping and stating a case, who possessed a keen and pungent wit, and a singularly incisive style, could not fail to make enemies of many of those whose policy he attacked or whose faults or blunders he exposed. The quiet and easy skill with which he wielded his weapon often proved too much for the temper of his adversaries, and drew from them screams of rage, which added much to the amusement of the spectators. But as this weapon was always drawn on the side of justice and mercy, tolerance and good sense, Mr. Higgins also made many friends, and had the satisfaction of seeing many things done which he had been the first to point out as things which ought to be attempted. "Paterfamilias" counted for nearly as much in the controversy which led to the appointment of the Public Schools Commission as "Jacob Omnium" had done in that which abolished the Palace Court.

We do not contend that in his various encounters with what he conceived to be wrong he was always in the right. But those who know him best know that he never espoused a cause without a careful study of its facts and an honest belief that it was just. No selfish object ever stimulated or stayed his pen. Anything like oppression or unfair dealing, either in fact or in criticism was almost sure to bring "J. O." to the rescue. It is to be hoped that of his multifarious writings some selection may be made, to commemorate the name of one who, but for his predilections for the topics of the day, might long ago have secured a place amongst the standard writers of English.

The general reader may well regret the powerful, graceful, and genial contributor to periodical literature. But different and deeper will be the feelings of those who knew and loved the man, and who sorrow to think that they shall see his fine form and familiar and kindly face no more. In the brilliant and versatile writer, with half a dozen controversies on his hands, not a few of a large circle of acquaintance found a friend in need, a counsellor in difficulty, a comforter in affliction. His habit of looking below the surface, and getting to the bottom of things, and his long practice in weighing evidence of all kinds, often enabled him to settle disputes, and effect reconciliations. A master in the art of literary warfare, he was also entitled to share largely in the blessing promised to the peacemaker.

His moral and physical character was tolerably well described by the name under which he passed, many years ago, amongst the English at Rome—the "Gentle Giant." His great stature, six feet eight, of itself made him a remarkable man; and it was fortunate that one, whose presence when he entered the most crowded assembly could hardly fail to attract notice, was endowed by nature with a countenance of singular comeliness, intelligence, and benignity. His altitude was the frequent subject of his own pleasant humour. One incident connected with it he used to recall. Meeting a little boy in the street carrying a load on his shoulder, and looking the other way, Mr Higgins gently put his hand on the burden and prevented the collision that was about to take place. The urchin, thus overruled, looked up into the tall man's face, and, nothing daunted, said, in tones of shrillest displeasure, "Now, then, cant you mind where you're agoing you great overgrown beggar!" With his friend Thackeray Mr Higgins went to a show to see a giant. At the door Thackeray pointed to his companion, and whispered to the doorkeeper, "We are in the profession;" so the pair were admitted without paying. "But," as Thackeray used to end the story, "we were not mean, and paid our shillings as we came out."

In society, Mr Higgins was the very opposite of the cynical personage such as some of his literary antagonists delighted to depict him. His manners were very cordial and his voice remarkable from the sweetness and kindliness of its tones. He talked, as he wrote, with great terseness; he related an anecdote well, and the delicate humour which flavoured his writings pervaded his conversation.

There were few pursuits in which English gentlemen commonly indulge with which he had not some acquaintance or sympathy. He loved literature, art, society, politics, and sport. Many there are who will remember his pleasant dinners; and a few will not soon or easily forget his little Derby breakfasts, at which half a dozen friends agreeing perhaps in nothing but good fellowship used to meet to begin the London holiday in May. He was very fond of horses and everything appertaining to them, and an excellent judge of the animal. This, like his other tastes, will be found reflected in his writings, as, for example, in his graphic notice of his visit to Exmoor with his friend the late John Leech.

Mr. Higgins died at Kingston House, Abingdon, after a six days' illness, on the evening of the 14th of Aug., we believe in his fifty-eighth year. He married in 1850 Emily, fifth daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, and widow of John Bennett, Esq., and by her he leaves a son and several daughters. He was buried this morning near his eldest son in the cemetery at Fulham.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A curious controversy has sprung up at Moscow. M. Aksakof, in the paper called the "Moscow," has been advocating religious liberty in Russia. He complains that the religious superintendence of the Government over a Russian begins with his birth, never leaves him one moment during his life, and accompanies him to the grave. The police regulations about his baptism extend to the most minute details. Still more particular are they about his catechising. He is required to be diligent in his attendance at church, especially on Sundays and civil festivals. Parents are bound, under severe penalties, to see that all their children over seven years go to confession at least once a year, and the civil and military authorities are to see that no parents fail in this. All adults are under the same rule, which in their case is to be enforced by the "civil and military authorities." "In the most private details of religious life the policeman stands sentinel over every Russian." Police regulations require him to attend church "with piety" and "without hurry" (art. 3); not to talk there, to treat the sacred pictures with due reverence (art. 6); not to move from one part to another: to show "awe, silence, recollection, and reverence" (art. 7); not to kiss the pictures except before or after the service (art. 8.) All particulars of the church decorations are carefully prescribed and useless ornaments out of keeping with the sacredness of the place and carved images are strictly forbidden. Then as to religious liberty, any member of the Russian Church is subject to the forfeiture of all civil rights and exile to Siberia, or two years' service in a penal corps, if he joins any other communion (arts. 47-49 and 32). M. Aksakof has been pressing for the repeal of these laws, and has been answered in the paper called the "Russia" by M. Pogodine, who says—"What in the world would you have with your 'liberty of conscience.' If the Government were to listen to you, we should soon have the population in different sects and half the great ladies throwing themselves into the arms of charming abbes." M. Aksakof's arguments may be guessed. But a Paris correspondent (from whom we take this particulars) says that the fact of their being freely discussed in newspapers at Moscow shows that the press in Russia enjoys a degree of toleration, if not of liberty, which inclines one to hope that such laws as these, when once freely discussed, are not likely to be long unrepealed. He adds that the campaign on which M. Aksakof has entered is even more important than that which Mr. Gladstone is now winning in the English Parliament.

A PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE IN JAPAN.

(Times, August 18.)

We have been favoured with the following report of one of the first debates in the Parliament of Japan:—

Translation.

(From No. 8 of the "Kioto Government Gazette.")

"At 1 o'clock p.m. on the 17th of April the three officers (*i.e.*, Sosai, Giyo, and Sanyo) and the Choshi (Daimios' retainers summoned to office by the Mikado) met at the House of Assembly. The Assistant Sosai, Iwakura Kio, brought forward the question of the colonization of Yezo.

"A subordinate officer of the Sosai Department read out the following list of subjects for discussion:—

"1. The establishment of a Sai-ban-sho at Hakodate.

"2. The appointment of a Commander-in-Chief, a Lieutenant-General, and a Military Secretary.

"3. The propriety of changing the name of Yezo, and of dividing the province into two circuits—the northern and the southern.

"The Kuges, the Daimios, and the Choshi then proceeded to discuss these points as follows:

"Yamashina no Miya.—This is a very important question. A great deal depends upon the appointment of proper persons. I prefer, therefore, to reserve my opinion.

"Takadzukasa Saki no Udaijin.—I think that it would be found best to appoint the two officers of the Court who have already sent in memorials on the subject of Yezo.

"Nakamikado Chiunagon.—I am of opinion that the question of Yezo is of the highest importance, and that the selection of fit persons is the first consideration. Upon the other points I have no views to offer.

"Made-no Koge Chiunagon.—I have no opinion to give.

"Echizen Saisho.—Yezo is a long way off, and I cannot say I have any information about it. But I think that the office of So-toku might be devolved on Sendai in the first place.

"Awa Shosho.—I have no opinion to offer.

"Hizen Saki no Chiujo.—It seems to me that the question of colonization comes second. Let the Sai-ban-sho be established, and the So-toku and his military secretary elected. The basis for action will be thus laid down, and when a man is found to fill the post the best scheme of colonization will be discovered.

"Totoki Setsu.—Let the two gentlemen who a few days ago presented memorials on the subject of Yezo be elected. I should like to see Kaga appointed So-toku, for I am informed that the clan of Kaga contains some men well informed upon the subject of Yezo.

"Menjin Shikanoske.—I have no particular opinion on the subject.

"Okubo Ichizo.—I think Matsura Takishiro is a proper person to be elected.

"Kido Juinichiro.—I agree with Prince Nabeshima as to the necessity of establishing a basis for action. When the proper persons have been selected the best methods of reclaiming lands and supplying the wants of the people will be established. I do not think it would be well to intrust the duty to a great clan. The strength of a clan would hardly be equal to it. I would recommend attracting a number of men of talent and distributing them all over the country. The revenues of the country should be applied to the expenses, without attempting at present to make any profit out of it—thus devoting every effort to the reclamation of waste lands.

"The Fuku-sosai here asked,—What is the attitude of Russia towards Yezo? Does she behave as fairly as the rest of the Treaty Powers?—Kido replied that, in spite of Russia's being a next-door neighbour, she acted in equal good faith with the rest of the Powers.

"Koyama Sadae.—If a person is selected on account of talent to take charge, then it will follow that he will employ persons who take an interest in the place, and by this means the work of reclamation will be properly carried out.

"Mizoguchi Koun.—I have no opinion to offer.

"Arawa Saruga.—Ditto.

"Inouye Iwami.—Even if a Sai-ban-sho is established in Hakodate, the northern parts of Yezo are situated at a great distance, and therefore I should recommend the despatch of a Sambo or some other person to that place. It is not easy to recommend a person for selection, but Okamoto Bumfei has travelled there lately; and I think such persons as he might be employed.

"Meijin Shikanoske.—Would Uchiyama Hichiroyemon, of the Doi clan, do?

"Kido Juinichiro.—Would Uchiyama Rioske do?

"Obara Nihei.—Rioske is dead, but his younger brother, Uchiyama Kanské, is at present serving under the Board of Finance.

"Awayama Kosaburo.—The Doi clan has devoted a great deal of attention of late years to the subject of reclaiming Yezo.

"Echizen Saisho.—Would Doi noto no Kami do for the post?

"In addition to these speakers several other Sanyo declared they had no special views to offer. The Fuku-sôsai said,—The appointments shall be made in General Council, and the Sai-ban-shô being afterwards established, we can proceed to the reclamation.

"The House then broke up."

CAN THE FRENCH LOAN HAVE HAD THE EFFECT ASCRIBED TO IT?

(Economist, August 15.)

The common notion is that the slight augmentation in the value of money is due to the French loan, but with this it is very difficult to be satisfied. French securities have never been very profitable here; they yield, indeed, somewhat more than 4 1-3 per cent., which is a tempting rate of interest, but they are liable to be depreciated by sudden war and sudden revolution. No one who buys French stock can ever know what its price will be next week or when he will see his principal again. Accordingly English investors do not like the stock, do not estimate it so high in comparison with other securities as by strict reasoning they ought. Instead of a French loan being a favourite commodity very likely to disturb the English money market, it is a commodity out of favour which no common Englishman appreciates, and which no English banker (to whom ready saleability without loss is essential) would under any circumstances ever touch. Such a transaction *may* draw much money from us, but it is not likely.

Again, the smallness of the operation is hardly consistent with the great effect ascribed to it. The only money yet payable on the French loan is the *deposit* of 3 per cent. on 18,000,000*l.*—that is, 530,000*l.* No doubt the loan has been subscribed for many times over (say between 30 and 40 times), and the deposit is consequently much greater; but then the immense bulk of the subscriptions are in France itself—nobody can imagine that any large number of *millions* has been written for in England, and every million of subscription would only cause a present payment of thirty thousand pounds. The payment of a small deposit on an unpopular security can hardly much affect us here.

No doubt the coin in the Bank of France has augmented, but on all previous occasions the offer of new Government security has tempted new money from the secret hoards of that country. Every house in France has a *caisse*; the amount of deposits in banks is for such a country contemptible; the whole country deposits of the Bank of France in all its branches are only 2,000,000*l.* So large a portion of the circulating capital of Fance is out of the banks in coin that a subscription to a loan cannot be effected as in England by cheques and transfers; it requires an actual deposit of coin. The increase in the coin of the Bank of France at such a moment is no proof that any coin has been sent from England.

That a small amount of bullion has been exported (though the export is now stopped) is certain, and it is not easy to explain the cause. It is often not easy to explain the precise cause of such small payments. Some persons inclined to suspicion say that the Spanish Government, known to be in difficulties, has been able to obtain a supply of cash in London, and it has done so before, though the security seems desperate. But however this may be, until farther facts can be shown we cannot accept the popular notion that the movement in Lombard-street is due to the French loan. The real cause is obscure, but this does not make the alleged cause more sufficient.

But the most material point is not how the slight movement originated but whether it will continue or die away. No permanent cause of increase in the value of money is now so augmented in magnitude as to be likely to cause a rise. These causes, as we have often explained, are of three kinds—those which affect our capital, those which affect our bullion, those which affect our credit. The bank account shows that there is no new demand for capital. The private securities or bills discounted are *less* than last week, and there is no sudden press of bills in Lombard-street. No new class of domestic borrowers is anywhere to be found. Nor can any permanent cause likely to diminish our bullion be mentioned. Corn and cotton—the two greatest disturbers of our bullion store—have not been so quiet for years. No new trade requiring ready cash on account of its novelty has sprung up; no trade with semi-barbarians who like coin. Only credit is undoubtedly better, but as yet it is shown rather in feeling than in action. A few companies have been a little better received, but that is all. People have not yet begun to do much more business, but perhaps they have begun to think that after the holidays they may be willing, and may have the confidence to do more business. *As yet* there is no such increase in energy or in the disposition to employ money, as at all to raise its value.

Looking to the future, one great cause will affect the trade of the world—cheap bread. The primary necessity of the mass of mankind will be cheaply supplied, and they will have more to spend on clothes and enjoyments. Such a cause operating through the whole world will increase business, augment the demand for capital, and raise the value of money. But this is a distant cause requiring an interval to operate, though sure to act in time. The true lesson to be learnt from the slight present movement is the extreme *delicacy* of the market; if a minute cause, a very slight movement of bullion, can create an effect,—what will be the consequence of so great a cause as cheap food operating we may hope for a long time, and affecting more or less every trading nation.

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Bombay, June, 1863.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

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Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

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1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5
Do. 24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital .....£988,800.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund .....£ 23,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 4 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D.S.K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs.	21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	"	24 "
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine	"	28 "
Vino de Pasto	"	30 "

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 ..... Rs. 33 per doz.
Do. " ..... " 25 "

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22	Rs. 24

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves 1 er. Cru	"	20
	Chateau Leoville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	30
BURGUNDY, Chambertin		"	

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co., Opposite the Custom House.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety.